



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

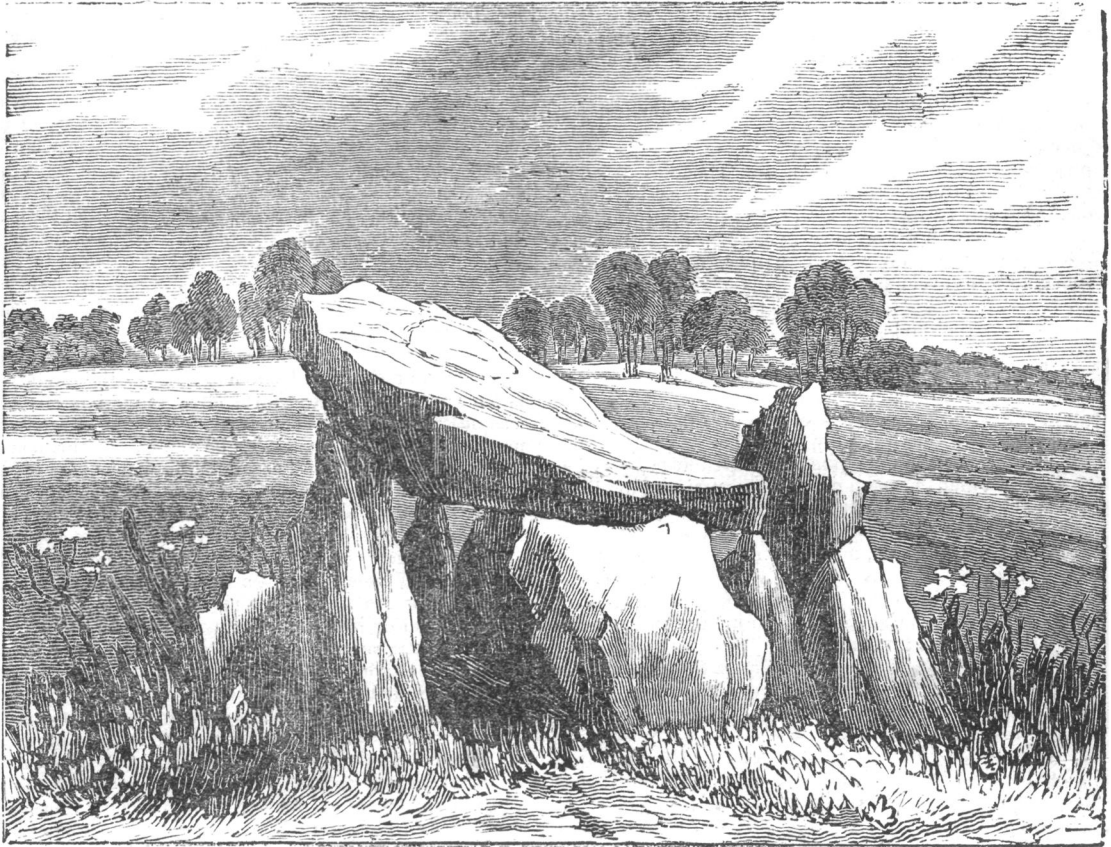
Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ruin, closing up the pass effectually, too late to bar retreat, but just in time to preclude the enemies' pursuit.

"Thus the whole well contrived military speculation of young Rock was defeated. The destinies of Providence dashed his enterprize, and dissolved it like a mist upon the mountain. The Bantry men soon got through the defile; they joined the detachment of the king's troops at the Glen's mouth, and they all retreated unmolested to Bantry.

"Some time after, a large body of troops surrounded and scoured the mountains, but no Captain Rock; he had retreated in hopelessness into the fastnesses of Slievegher and it cost the sappers and miners of the King's army, many a blast, and many a pound of powder, before they broke up the rock with which Lieutenant Starlight, a minute too late, closed up the pass of Cooleagh."



GIANT'S RING.

About four miles from Belfast, in the parish of Drumbo, there is a very extraordinary monument of antiquity, called the Giant's Ring. It consists of an enormous circle, perfectly level, about five hundred and eighty feet in diameter, or nearly one third of an Irish mile in circumference. This vast ring is enclosed by an immense mound or parapet of earth, upwards of eighty feet in breadth at the base; and though it is probable, in the lapse of nearly two thousand years, the height of this bank must have much decreased, it is still so great as to hide the surrounding country, except the tops of the mountains, entirely from the view; and in its original state there is not a doubt but that they were also invisible.

Near the centre of the circle stands the *cromlech*, or rude altar of stone; and whether the proofs that such monuments were used in the idolatrous adoration of the sun, be or be not satisfactory, it is a circumstance that deserves to be remembered, that the Giant's Ring would exclude from the gaze of a mistaken multitude every object but the glorious luminary himself, whose beams they worshipped. It is a place which is calculated to inspire an uninformed druid with additional superstition, or with the necessity of increased mortification; and they who formed it had a just conception of those human feelings which are extensive in their influence, powerful in their operation, and most deeply to be moved by external nature. The sloping stone of the altar is almost circular, being seven feet in one direction, six and

a half in the other, and upwards of a foot in thickness at the edges, but in the centre considerably more. This *cromlech* is either very erroneously described by Mr. Harris, or its appearance has greatly altered since the year 1744. We are informed in the History of the County of Down, that "two ranges of pillars, each consisting of seven, support this monstrous rock, beside which there are several other stones fixed upright in the ground, at the distance of about four feet. Of these latter there remains but one; the upper stone at present rests upon four, and not upon fourteen supporters; the entire number which compose the altar is only ten—and though it is probable that several may have fallen down, or in some manner changed their position, it is inconceivable how so great a disproportion as the two accounts present could ever be reconciled."*

HERCULANEUM AND POMPEII.

SIR—The following particulars of the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii—the former laid under a leaden covering of lava, and the latter immersed in an ashy grave of pulverized matter, may not be uninteresting or useless to some of your readers.—Those sepulchred remains of Roman splendour which give us a knowledge of a true Roman city, with its temples, palaces, and baths—

* Stat. Acc. pp. 256.—278.